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NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Deed, 1733, to Batt Peterson of Brunswick.

Inventory of personal estate of Mr. Thomas Godwyn, deceased, 1733
£156.1.2.

Deed, June 6, 1734, from Hodges Godwyn, brother and heir of Thomas Godwyn of Brunswick, deceased, to Robert Munford of Prince George County.

Deed, 1735, to Timothy Rives of Brunswick.

Deed, July 1735, from Cornelius Cargill of Brunswick.

Deed, Sept. 1734, from John Goodwyn of Surry to William Shands of Surry.

Will of Henry Wyche of Brunswick; sons Henry and William, daughter Abigail Brewer (sons Wm. and Henry were under 18), daughter Elizabeth
Proved March 4, 1740.

Will of William Maclin, Sr., sons James, William and John; daughter Ann Lanier and her son Thomas Lanier, daughter Judith McKnight.
Dated Jan. 29, 1751; proved March 26, 1751.

Will of Sterling Clack; all estate to loving friend, John Lightfoot, Esq., in trust for testator's wife and children; in case of Lightfoot's death, to John Clack and Lewis Parham in trust for same purpose. Dated Jan. 1750. Codicil, dated Jan. 9, 1751. His manor plantation with 1000 acres adjoining and the lands and houses where the Court House stands, to his son Eldridge Clack. Proved March 26, 1751.

Inventory of Thomas Lanier, 1751.

Will of John Lightfoot, 1751 (Printed this Magazine VII, 398.)

Inventory of Walter Campbell (1751 or 1752) including 8 vols. Spectators £1.6; 1 Roy's Wisdom of God 4sh.6d., 2 vols. ye Guardian 8sh. a parcel of books £2.

Will of Samuel Chamberlain, 1752, daughter Elizabeth Lanier &c.

Inventory of Sterling Clack, 1751 (Printed in this Magazine VII, 61.)

Will of Peter Wyche, dated Sept. 29, 1756, proved 1757; sons Henry, George and Drury, daughter Lucy Wyche, daughters Rebecca and Ann Wyche, wife Alex. Wyche.

Will of James Clack, 1757 (Printed in this Magazine VIII, 61.)

Inventory of personal estate of Littleton Tazewell, March 1758, £1341. 0.1.

Will of Metcalfe Dickerson, son Tarpley Dickerson, daughter Betty Dickerson, wife Winifred, dated April 1754, proved May 1753.

Inventory of Sampson Lanier, deceased, 1758.

Will of Joseph Massie, son John, land in Brunswick, daughter Sarah Avent, daughter Amy Avent, daughter Rebecca Wise, Agnes Richardson, son Joseph laid where said Joseph (Jr) lives, sons Thomas and James, daughters Winifred, Lucy, Betty and Frances, wife Elizabeth, granddaughter Sharlott Massie, dated August 19, 1760, proved May 26, 1761.

Will of William Lee, grandson Peter Lee, son William Lee, daughters Elizabeth, Ann, Rebecca, and Amy, wife, William Barror, and Henry Lee executors. Dated Aug. 3, 1759, proved May 1761.

Will of James Maclin, daughter Leah Wyche, granddaughter Elizabeth, brother John Maclin, granddaughter Mary Maclin, son James. Dated March 1767, proved Sept. 1769.

Will of Mildred Willis of "Beddingfieldhall," Brunswick, daughter Sarah Willis, daughter Elizabeth Willis, sons John, Augustine, Francis, Richard and Lewis Willis. Dated Oct. 24, 1769, proved Feb. 27, 1769.

Will of John Willis, gent., of "Bedden Fields Hull" [The name of this place was "Beddingfield Hall."]

All estate to wife, she to divide it among their children. Dated Nov. 7, 1764, proved Jan. 16, 1769.

Will of William Short, Sr., sons William and Jacob, granddaughter Rebecca Abernathy, wife, proved Oct., 1769.

Will of John Nevison, sons John, William, Littleton and Robert, wife Ann. Wife, Allan Love and John Tazewell executors. Dated April 1768 proved Nov. 1769.

Will of Charles Gordon, wife Ann and children. Dated Sept. 1769, proved No. 1769.

Will of John Gordon (x), very sick; wife Elizabeth, son Charles, daughter Mary, dated Feb. 1769, proved Nov. 1769.

Will of Gronow Owen; wife Jona, sons Robert, Richard Brown, Gronow and John Loyd Owen. Dated July 3, 1769, proved March 26, 1770.

Will of Anne Massey, "being old and low of estate and health," son John Massey, son Richard Massey's eldest son, son [Richard Massey, daughter Martha Moore, daughter Tabitha Massey, sons William and Hezekiah Massey, daughter Sarah Jones. Dated May 8, 1770, proved Oct. 22, 1770.

Will of Brazure Cocke, wife Frances, son William, son Thomas Cocke's children, daughter Elizabeth Holt, granddaughter Elizabeth Holt, daughter Fanny wife of John Oliver, daughter Mary Anderson, daughter Susanna Coleman, daughter Ann Chich, son James Cocke deceased; daughter Martha Cocke, dated Sept. 20, 1766, proved Oct. 20, 1770.

Will of Nathaniel Edwards, father Nathaniel Edwards, sister Mary Ridley, sister Rebecca Edwards, brother Benjamin Edwards, sister Elizabeth Edwards, brother Isaac Edwards. Dated Aug. 1762, proved Feb. 1771.

Will of Drury Stith, proved Sept. 19, 1770.

Will of William Brodnax, wife Anne, refers to such part of the estate of Stephen Dewey as should appear to belong to the said Wm. Brodnax by Dewey's will, dated June 10, 1762:—Children—Refers to a former will—To brother Edward Brodnax a tract of land now in the possession of Wm. Brodnax of Dinwiddie County, Son-in-law William Evans. John Brodnax [●copy torn], and William Brodnax executors. Dated April 22, 1770, proved March 25, 1771.

Will of Col. Nathaniel Edwards, wife Jane, wife's children by her former husband Henry Haynes, son Isaac Edwards, daughters Anne and Sarah Edwards, daughter Mary Ridley, daughter Elizabeth Willis, daughter Rebecca Jones, son William Edwards. Dated April 29, 1771, proved July 22, 1771.

Inventory of John Nevison, Dec. 6, 1769, £1947.14.2, including 174 vols books, largely divinity, Greek, Latin, &c., valued at £28.6.4.

Will of George Rives, sons Benjamin, William and Francis Rives, wife, daughters Elizabeth Massey, and Ann Peeples. Dated Dec. 19, 1762, proved Jan. 25, 1773.

Inventory of Thomas Harrison, William Harrison administrator £86.6.7, June 25, 1772.

Will of Judith Thweatt, daughter Mary Brown, refers to deceased husband John Thweatt, daughter Elizabeth Birchett, granddaughter Frances Brown, granddaughter Mary Goodwin, son-in-law Wm. Brown, daughter Judith Goodwin, James Goodwin executor. Dated Oct. 12, 1770, proved June 28, 1773.

Will of Robert Read of Essex County, refers to father William Read, deceased,—sisters Ann and Mary Read, brothers John and Lewis Read, sister Susannah Mathis, William, son of James Quarles, Thomas son of James Quarles. Dated Oct. 25, 1766, proved in Brunswick Jan. 26 1774.

Inventory of Philip Penn, Sept. 1773.

Will of Capt. John Maclin, confirms to son Frederick all property given him same; to sons John and Thomas, son-in-law Matthew Parham, son-in-law James Maclin, son William, daughter Amy Morton, daughter Susannah Maclin. Dated Mune 1771, proved Nov. 28, 1774.

Will of James Harrison, wife, daughters Rebecca and Dolly Harrison Thomas Harrison, wife and Thomas Harrison executors. Dated March 16, 1762, proved May 24, 1762.

Will of Mary Clack, son John Clack, son William Clack, son-in-law Robert Ruffin, refers to deceased husband, grandson Eldridge Clack, dated April 23, 1763, proved May 23, 1763.

Will of Joseph Harrison, daughter Nancy Chappell, son William Harrison, son Daniel Harrison, son Benjamin Harrison, son Simmons Harrison, daughter Patty Harrison, wife Elizabeth. Dated March 8, 1763, proved May 28, 1763.

Inventory of Joseph Harrison, Sept. 1763, £573.19.9.

Will of Col. Henry Embry, wife Martha, son Henry, daughter Mary Embry, granddaughter Mary Embry, daughter of Henry, granddaughter Sarah Embry, daughter of Mary Mariott, grandson Henry Mariott granddaughter Martha Elliott, granddaughter Ermin Embry, grandson Wm. Embry son of Wm. Embry, deceased, date July 14, 1762, proved Sept. 26, 1763.

Will of William Read, dated Dec. 31, 1762, proved Feb. 27, 1764, sons Thomas and Robert, daughter Frances Stone, daughter Catherine Quarles, Elizabeth Read, Susannah Matthews, John, Ann, Mary and Lewis Read, wife Elizabeth, Robert Read and James Quarles, executors.

Inventory of Col. Drury Stith, including 2 pictures £1, 2 maps £1, a fiddle and case £1.10. Total value personal estate £2176.18.7., June 1775.

Will of Harrison Rives, dated Jan. 1776, proved Jan. 1776, cousin Benjamin Rives, brother William Rives' children.

Will of Howell Briggs, wife, daughter Betsy, nephew Jesse son of Thomas Briggs, Father-in-law Mr. John Quarles.

Will of William Moseley, dated November 1771, proved August 1776 son Levy Moseley, wife, children.

Will of Dr. John Irby, dated Aug. 1746, proved Aug. 1747, wife Anne children.

Will of Sampson Lanier, dated Jan. 1742-3, proved May 1743, sons Thomas, Sampson and Richard, daughter Elizabeth Burch, son Lemuel.

Will of Thomas Lanier, dated Aug. 1745, proved Nov. 1745, sons Jacob, William, Drury and Benjamin, wife Ann.

Will of Ann Brodnax dated Sept. 29, 1788, proved March 23, 1789. son John Brodnax and his daughter Martha Kennon Brodnax, son William Edward Brodnax (among other things gave him the family portraits and, the money due her from his deceased father's estate), grandsons John and William Brodnax Wall, son Thomas Hall Brodnax, daughter Elizabeth Evans, daughter Ann Jackson, daughter Mary Smith, grandsons Henry and William Brodnax Power, John Power.

Will of Gabriel Harrison (x) sons Nathaniel and James, daughter Jane Harrison, dated June 1779, proved Nov. 22, 1779.

Will of William Harrison, dated Nov. 10, 1785, proved Feb. 27, 1786, daughter Ann Marshall, daughter Martha Lashley, sons Henry and William.

Will of Henry Harrison, dated April 14, 1786, proved June 21, 1786, daughter Mary Harrison, sons John and Peter Harrison. Major Binns Jones and Mary Williams executors.

Will of Jonah Harrison (x her mark), dated Aug. 15, 1780, proved Feb. 26, 1787; daughter Jane Cate, son Gronow Owen, son Robert Brown Owen.

Will of Benjamin Harrison, Sr., dated Dec. 29, 1789, proved Jan. 25, 1790, son Thomas, daughter Rita Cooke, daughter Hannar Reas, son

Benjamin, daughter Elizabeth Bainam, daughter Rebecca Hicks, daughter Tabitha Collier, daughter Nancy Hicks, granddaughter Judith Banier, granddaughter Elizabeth P. Hicks, son Theophilus, grandson Robert Harrison, son James.

Will of William Harrison, dated Feb. 9, 1791, proved Feb. 23, 1791, wife Patty, Polly Mayjor Harrison.

Will of Benjamin Harrison (x), dated March 18, 1776, proved, Oct. 27, 1791, brother Nathaniel Harrison.

Will of Mary Lightfoot, dated May 14, 1783, proved Oct. 24, 1785, daughters Patty, Sally, Elmore and Becky Lightfoot, sons Philip and Thomas.

Will of Nicholas Lanier (x), dated April 1788, proved May 1792, son Clement, daughters Sarah Bailey and Mary Crowder, son-in-law Samuel Hudgin.

Will of Richard Clack, dated Jan. 2, 1806, proved Jan. 27, 1806, daughter Eliza Parsons Clack, wife Amy, son Frederick Maclin Clack, six youngest children.

Will of Carter Harrison, dated Sept. 6, 1802, proved Jay 24, 1806 brother James and Benjamin Harisson, refers to deceased father James Harrison.

Will of Daniel Harrison, dated Oct. 19, 1808, proved Oct. 23, 1809, sons John and Richard, daughter Nancy Towns, son Samuel, wife Mary.

Will of William Harrison (x), dated Oct. 1814, proved Nov. 1814, wife Elizabeth, daughters Caty and Nancy.

Will of William Edwards, dated March 1781, proved March 1781, sons Thomas, Nathaniel, Gray, Benjamin and John, grandson James Edwards.

Deed March 1781 from Harmon Harrison and Salley (x), his wife.

Will of Burwell Thweatt, dated Feb. 1781, proved Aug. 1781, Patty Thweatt, daughter of Burwell Thweatt, of Dinwiddie Co., "my mother" Mary Thweatt.

Deed, 1781, from Buckner Stith, of Brunswick Co Va., to Thomas Eaton Esq., of Warren Co., N. C., in consideration of said Thomas Eaton's marriage with Anne, daughter of the said Stith.

Inventory of Philip G. Mallory, 1825.

Deed, 1744, from Benjamin Harrison of Surry Co., and Nathaniel Harrison of Prince George, to John Willis of Gloucester (for £663.1.6, sterling), 3265 acres in Brunswick on both sides of the Three Creeks, also 625 acres on the south side of the little creek of the Three Creeks, also 400 acres on the south side of the Three Creeks, also 130 acres on the north side of Meherrin River, also 204 acres in Brunswick on Uriah's Branch.

Will of Joh Claiborne, dated March 1, 1808, proved Dec. 26, 1808, son James Burnett Claiborne, brother Philip Claiborne and Devereaux Jarrett Claiborne executors.

Will of William Edward Brodnax, dated June 4, 1826, proved March 18, 1831, wife Sarah Brodnax, son Robert all that tract of land he (Robert) lives on or Dan River and Cascade Creek, containing 2664 acres, on his paying £1000 to my estate; to son William Frederick the lands I bought of Frederick Jones, James Robinson and Joseph Winfield and also 1000 acres at the lower end of my Saura Town tract; son Edward Travis the remainder of my Saura Town tract; son Alexander the land I live on, and the land adjoining Joseph Percival's estate, which I purchased of J. Ruffin; also 10 shares in the Roanoke Navigation; to daughter Betty Eppes Wilson all my tract of land in Rockingham County, N. C., bought of Thomas Winsser, also 6000 dollars; daughter Ann Brodnax tract of land bought of Benjamin and Nathaniel Harrison, and also 100 acres of the tract called Thomas Harrison's tract; remainder of said tract to be sold Remainder of estate equally between six children. May 4, 1820.

Codicil; to son William F.; all that tract (Poplar Creek) where he formerly lived, provided he pay my executors 5000 dollars, and also give him all the Saura Town plantation. To Alexander the land purchased of L. Robins son's heirs, and all stocks on plantations given him, and all furniture &c (except the family portraits which I have promised to R. Brodnax). Daughter Anna all work horses or plantation purchased of Benjamin Harrison.

Appraisment of estate of W. E. Brodnax, April 5, 1832

Cash on hand	\$8,248.59
Bonds and open accounts	\$14,911.12
Land directed by will to be sold	916.50
Negroes not previously distributed (91)	
Stock, and furniture in residence not previously given	635.00
Stocks of all kinds, provisions, plantation implements	755.66
Cotton on hand	125.00

MARRIAGE BONDS.

Thomas Maclin and Julia Edwards, daughter of Lucy Edwards, July 14, 1800.

Edward Pegram and Julia Harper, June 24, 1799.

John Stith of King George, and Susanna, daughter of Lucy Meade, June 24, 1799.

George Feild and Eliza B. Stith, June 15, 1800.

William Harrison and Nelly Holloway, June 5, 1801.

Charles Harrison and Betsy Gladish, May 3, 1801.

Nathaniel Harrison and Rebecca Cooke, May 25, 1801.

Henry Robinson and Mary Clack, Sept. 30, 1772.

Col. John Maclin and Ann Cryer, widow, March 29, 1773.

Timothy Rives and Priscilla Turner, Dec. 20, 1772.

Samuel Garland and Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Edmunds, May 27, 1771.

Rolfe Eldridge and Susannah, daughter of George Walker, Nov. 26 1773 (consent of George Walker, witnessed by Courtney Walker).

Andrew Meade, of Nansemond, and Susannah, daughter of Buckner Stith [date omitted, 1773?].

Samuel Edmunds and Betsy Saunders, April 18, 1794.

Robert Harrison and Elizabeth, daughter of Blumer White, Nov. 17. 1794.

Joseph Maclin and Nancy Walker, Aug. 22, 1794.

Thomas Lanier and Polly Vaughan, Aug. 22, 1794.

Burwell Lanier (x) and Elizabeth Pipper, Aug. 22, 1794.

Edward Branch and Sally, daughter of Mary Goodrich, June 24, 1794

Thomas Cocke and Elizabeth Willis, March 21, 1775.

Henry Lanier (x) and Tobitha Eaves, May 25, 1774.

William Cocke and Mary Maclin, March 24, 1772.

Shirley Edmunds and Ermine Simmons, Nov. 28, 1774.

Benjamin Lanier and Elizabeth Parker, Nov. 25, 1771.

Thomas Edmunds and Sarah Eldridge, Nov. 25, 1771.

Benjamin Harrison and Patty Jones, December 1787.

James Blick and Catherine Lanier, Aug. 27, 1787.

Harrison Randolph and Mary Jones, Sept. 7, 1787.

George Woodlief and Katherine Clayton, Sept. 24, 1787.

Nicholas Lanier and Patsey, daughter of George Malone, Dec. 12, 1787.

[Margin of note torn] x x he [or a] n Cocke, and Anne, daughter of Richard Hardy, x x x 17, 1787.

Caddy [?] Harrison and Elizabeth daughter of Arthur Harrison, Jan. 29, 1778.

William Blunt and Ann, daughter of John Gilliam, Oct. 14, 1778.

Roger Mallory, Jr. and Tabitha Baugh, Dec. 24, 1778.

Drury Stith and Fanny, daughter of Allen Love, Sept. 22, 1788.

William Mallory and Sarah Atkins, May 24, 1786.

Richard Clack and Anne Hardaway, Sept. 14, 1786.

William Gray, of Southampton, and Mary, daughter of Henry Ledbetter [date omitted, but 1786 or 1787].

Thomas Read and Nancy, daughter of James Quarles, Feb. 20, 1787.

Benjamin Goodrich and Tabitha Hicks, May 25, 1789.

Clement Read and Clarissa, daughter of Thomas Edmunds, March 27, 1789.

Richard Clack and Amey Maclin, June 3, 1794.

Henry A. Watkins and Ann Edmunds, May 6, 1794.

Edmund Lanier and Patsy Walton, Aug. 26, 1793.

William H. Harrison and Anne Williams, Nov. 25, 1811.

Richard Curd, and Nancy daughter of Benj. Harrison, Oct. 12, 1795.

Richard Eppes and Sarah Mathis, Nov. 22, 1795.

James Wyche, of Albemarle parish, Sussex, and Sarah Maclin, of Brunswick, Jan. 21, 1755.

- Matthew Parham, Jr. and Rebecca Maclin, Nov. 25, 1755.
 Samuel Dawson, of Amelia, and Martha, daughter of Thomas Jones, Jan. 16, 1756.
 Joseph Jones and Ann Jones, widow, May 16, 1756.
 Robert Lanier and ———, daughter of John Jackson, Nov. 9, 1754.
 John Cook (with consent of his father Henry Cook) and Betty Brown Sept. 25, 1759.
 John Nivison and Anne Tazewell, "an infant," June 28, 1757.
 Silvanus Stokes and Temperance, daughter of George Clarke, Aug. 24, 1756.
 William Clack and Betty Twitty, Oct. 16, 1757.
 William Harrison and Ann Major, May 7, 1759.
 Henry Taylor, of Southampton, and Temperance, daughter of John Peterson, Dec. 28, 1758.
 James Day Ridley and Mary Edwards, Sept. 25, 1758.
 Robert Ruffin, of Surry, and Molly Lightfoot, widow, Sept. 6, 1751.
 Benjamin Rives and Bethea Rosser, widow, May 1791.
 Claiborne Anderson, of Chesterfield, and Betty Clack, July 24 1753 (consent of Richard Eppes, Anderson's guardian.)
 Robert Wynne, of Surry, and Mary Phillipson, Aug. 9, 1753.
 William Stith and Catherine Stith, Sept. 14, 1756.
 William Maclin, Jr. and Sarah Clack, Sept. 25, 1754.
 William Cocke and Sarah Edwards, July 23, 1754.
 John Harrison and Cressy Steed, Dec. 14, 1779.
 William Thornton and Sarah, daughter of Edward Goodrich, Feb. 16, 1774.
 Richard Cocke, and Mary, daughter of Richard Whitehead, May 1769.
 Armistead Burwell, and Mary, daughter of Robert Tunrball, Dec. 10, 1800.
 Robert Lanier and Nancy Harrison, Nov. 24, 1800.
 John R. Mason and Sarah H. Cargill, Feb. 9, 1799.
 William Harrison and Elizabeth Tillman, March 2, 1799.
 John Harrison and Dorothy Hancock, Nov. 5, 1799.
 Nathaniel Harrison and Martha K. Brodnax, March 25, 1799.
 Augustus W. Maclin and Polly James, Nov. 10, 1799.

WILLS ETC.

- Inventory of Alexander Brodnax, 63 slaves, a parcel of books, &c.
 Will of Alexander Brodnax, dated Feb. 1832, proved March 1832, wife Rebecca a plantation in Mecklenburg, called The Hermitage, with stocks etc., for life after her death to his children.
 Will of Rebecca A. Brodnax, dated May 1842, proved Oct. 1842, children, Wm. Edward Brodnax, Sally Jones Brodnax, and Alexander John Brodnax, Brother John L. Wilkins, Jr.

HENRY TIMBERLAKE.

(Contributed by A. J. Morrison, Hampden-Sidney, Va.)

Henry Timberlake was no author, but his book should be better known, entitled *Memoirs of Lieutenant Henry Timberlake* (who accompanied the three Cherokee Indians to England in the year 1762) * * * * * London: Printed for the author 1765. This small volume of 160 printed pages—there is a curious appendix in cipher, the journal of a French officer killed by the Innians—forms the plain statement of services rendered in an irregular way and therefore perhaps charity honored by money award. For at least twenty years after 1762, it must be admitted, the bountiful British exchequer was tempting enough to many Americans.

Timberlake says that he was born in Virginia and received almost as good an education as the country could afford. His father dying when young Timberlake was in his teens and leaving no large estate, the boy looked out for employment as a soldier. In 1758 he was given an ensigncy and a cornetcy in Colonel Byrd's regiment. In 1759 he was with General Stanwix. In 1761 orders came to him at Fort Bird, sixty miles east of Pittsburg, to report for Cherokee business in the Holston river country. Colonel Byrd had been placed in command of this expedition, but at the celebrated Stahlnaker's Colonel Byrd "returned down the country," by which the command devolved on Colonel Stephen." Here is one vexed point made plain. Colonel Stephen kept on with his command to the Great Island of Holston, commonly called Long Island. There a fort was begun and was nearly finished the middle of November 1761 when head men came in from Kanagatucko the nominal King of the Cherokees requesting a peace conference or talk, as the Cherokee styled it. November 19th a peace was fixed up. Then the Indians asked that some officer of Colonel Stephen's family might be sent among their towns down river as a demonstration of good will. The Colonel felt a delicacy about ordering anybody on such a risky errand, so Timberlake volunteered to go. Later, Timberlake having no papers to show in the matter, the Earl of Egremont treated him rather shabbily. Delegations of Indian chiefs had become no novelty in London by the year 1762—General Oglethorpe and others had taken over a good many of them.

Timberlake thought it well to learn the navigation down Holston and up Tennessee to the Cherokee towns. He went from Long Island to Chota by boat. McCormack went along as interpreter and Sumpster as sergeant. Sumpster was of Lieutenant Timberlake's party to see King George upon the throne across the ocean. Getting into the Tennessee River, Timberlake made careful observations and drew off a map which he had printed as the frontispiece to his book—an excellent sketch map from the great Island of Tennessee up as far as Talasse. This chart settles another point neatly and definitely. A little way from the Tellico river stood what was left of Fort Loudoun, on the south bank of

Tennessee. A few miles below stood Chota, the chief town of the Cherokee, and across the river Tennessee, on the north bank, were the remains of a fort, described by Timberlake thus—"a fort built by the Virginians in 1756 and soon after destroyed by the Indians." So the Virginians built their fort opposite Chota, and the South Carolinians built their Fort Loudoun five or six miles down stream. [This Magazine, April 1918, p. 203—"the Question of Fort Loudoun."]

Timberlake smoked amicably and diplomatically through the five and more towns up as far as Talasse. Then setting off for Williamsburg by the East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia road (as we say), Ostenaco called also Judd's Friend or the Judge, would not be denied, and Lieutenant Timberlake discreetly took him and two other head men of the towns to Williamsburg and the Governor. At Williamsburg Mr. Horrocks of the College had Timberlake and the three to supper. Ostenaco saw a picture of King George at Mr. Horrocks's and protested that he must go see the King himself. That is how the Lieutenant and the three and Sergeant Sumpter happened to go to London. They got back home before the near year 1764, not very well pleased with their London times. There is more in the book, but the book is small and should be read in full. It is hoped a copy can be found in Virginia.

There was a Henry Timberlake, Colonel of Louisa troops in the Revolution. On examination it appears that Lieutenant Timberlake had been duly recommended to the Board of Trade by Governor Fauquier. See the Governor's Letter of May 1, 1762 in **Journals House of Burgesses** 17-65.61. XVII—"I am conscious, my Lords, that such quests are troublesome to His Maj'ty's Ministers, but it appears to me to be of so much moment to the peace and interest of the Colonies, that I hope I shall stand excused for taking this step. The Indians will be accompanied by Mr. Timberlake an Ensign in our Regiment, who has been in the Cherokee Overhill Towns, and is much respected by the Indians; he went from our camp down Holston's River and up the Tennessee and has found it navigable for Batteaus which draw 10 or 12 inches water, all the way, by which we find that we have a good convenience for men, stores, or merchandise into the very heart of their country. He has made a draught of the courses and bearings of the River, a fair copy of which is by my order preparing for Sir Jeffery Amherst." Timberlake had this good map and his book printed off in 1763, when he went to London a second time, partly on a business venture with Mr. Truchaeart of Hanover County. Who was Timberlake's . Mr. Kakoanthropos, the man, he says, that stood so much in his way with Lord Egremont.

NOTES ON THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Volume 3 of **Documentary History of New York**, Albany 1850, contains as its frontispiece "Champlain's Map of New France, 1632." This map

snows the greater portion of the present Canada, the present New England States; a portion of the middle Western States; and the Eastern and Southern States as far south as Albermarle Sound in North Carolina, The Chesapeake Bay with the principal rivers which flow into it is shown. but the names of the rivers are not given.

This map clearly and certainly proves the fact that the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia had been visited, and to some extent explored, as early as 1632, because the course of Shenandoah River is designated. On the map to the junction of that stream with the Potomac at present Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

The Peaked Mountain five east of the present Harrisonburg, Va. is shown on the map, and also the peak which terminates the Massanutten range near present Strasburg, Va.

On page 18 of the work mentions a table is printed giving the names of the more important places on the map. Among them Jamestown, Va., and pages 1-18 contain an account of Champlain's expeditions. As he makes no statement to the effect that he visited Virginia in person, it is probable that Champlain gained his knowledge of the Shenandoah Valley from Jesuit Missionaries, the members of which Society are so active at a later time in exploring the Mississippi Valley. And it is highly probable that these missionaries were the first white men to view and explore the Valley of Virginia.

Charles E. Kemper.

Staunton, Va., Dec. 8, 1919.

JUDGE JOHN CATRON OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

By Boutwell Dunlap.

In the pamphlet lists of Germans and those of German descent who have been distinguished in American history, widely distributed by German propaganda during the war, I never saw a publication which mentioned John Catron, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1837-1865, who attained one of the highest political and judicial ranks of any one of German origin in the new world. Another member of the Catrons sat in the United States Senate. It is not frequent a family produces two men, one a United States Supreme Court justice and the other a United States Senator. Nor have the Germans in America, generally speaking, possessed political genius nor been to the fore in political life. Writers on the German element in Virginia seem not to have known or ignored this strain of Catrons. Because of the foregoing and Justice John Catron has been called a native of Pennsylvania by the United States Supreme Court, although in fact a native of Virginia, I select from my notes and collections on the trans-Alleghany movement what I have on his antecedents. My Mss. contains letters from United

States Senator T. B. Catron of New Mexico and other members of the family and a copy of a sworn declaration for a Revolutionary pension under the act of 1832.

Staufle or Stuffle Catron—the first two names being German contractions or Christopher—was born in Germany, probably about 1734.

Previous to his coming to America, he lived in Holland. Justic John Catron stated a short time before his death to Mrs. C. C. Childress of St. Louis, an adopted daughter of one of the Catrons, that Stuffle or Christopher Catron lived about thirty miles from Rotterdam.

In 1764, he came with his wife, Susanna ———, and several children, to Pennsylvania. In 1766, he moved to the then Augusta, now Montgomery county, Virginia. Stuffle Catron was the father of at least the following: Peter Catron, Adam Catron, Jacob Catron, Solomon Catron, Frank Catron, Christopher Catron, Crisley Catron, Catherine Catron. Some of the Catrons were out in Dunmore's war. In the 18th century in Virginia, the name was sometimes spelled Kettering, as shown in the case, *Pierce's heirs vs. Catron's heirs*, before the Supreme Court of Virginia in 1810. Some branches of the family now spell the name Katron and some spell it Cattron.

Peter Catron, son of the immigrant and seemingly the oldest child, was born in 1754 and moved in 1786 to what is now Grayson county, Virginia. In 1804, he removed to Wayne county, Kentucky. His son, Justice John Catron, was born in the now Grayson county, Virginia. On the death of the Justice, memoranda in 70 United States Reports ix, states he was born in Pennsylvania. This is untrue. Justice Catron in 1858 wrote a brother of United States Senator T. B. Catron that he, the Justice, was born in Grayson county, Virginia.

Jacob Catron, son of the immigrant, married ——— Goast. Their son, Christopher Catron, born in Wythe county, Virginia, married Famy Jones, daughter of Minitree Jones. Their son, John Catron, born in White county, Tennessee, in 1812, married Mary Fletcher, native of Montgomery county, Virginia, daughter of James Fletcher and Margaret Patterson, and were the parents of T. B. Catron, United States senator from New Mexico.

Peter Catron, father of the Justice, in 1834, applied for a Revolutionary pension. The veteran's sworn declaration made in order to obtain it, recites some of the early Revolutionary movements in Southwest Virginia:

On this 22 day of January 1834, personally appeared Peter Catron, Before me Roger Oatts a justice of the peace for Wayne County, Kentucky, who is a resident of Wayne Co., Kentucky, aged 80 years old who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following Declaration in order to obtain the Benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. The said Peter Catron states that he was a volunteer as a private militia man in the State of Virginia Mont-

gomery County for three months in the year 1776, about the last of May or the first of June, the precise time not now Recollected, upon a Draft from the State of Virginia, as he understood. My captains name was Walter Crocket and my Lieutenant's name I think was William Campbell. But, the ensign not now recollected we first met & Rendezvoused on Walkers creek and thence marched and Ranged thro the country from the head waters of Clinch River & Blue Stone, thence over and on the Waters of Sandy River & Guandoette, principally against the Shawne Indians, in and on the frontiers, all the country on the frontiers in that quarter being forted and Indians very troublesome. But in this tour we had no engagement in our Ranging after the Indians. They in some way eluding us We had no superior officers, our tour being out and the Indians becoming less troublesome we were discharged. By our captain & officers But not in writing. We were almost naked, and suffered much fatigue & Hardship. Having served the said three months tour, some short time after I returned home A call and Draft was again called for By authority of the State of Virginia to protect the people of Houlston from the incursions of the Cherokee Indians who was very troublesome. I again volunteered, I think on the 15 or 16 of July after in 1777 under an ensign his Christian name not now recollected as a private, & Ranged for three months And we marched Ranged & scoured the country rom the head waters of Houlston & Clinch Rivers Backwards & forwards in constant service. In this tour we had no engagement—But requently saw the sign and hail of the Indians who were thought to be pretty thick. Having actually served our three months tour provisions hard to get, the Indians less troublesome, we were discharged by our ensign the officers. But not in writing and we returned home much fatigued.

In the month of January or February the year 1878 [sic] the day not now distinctly recollected But some short time before the Treaty volunteered as a Ranger from the State of Virginia and from the County of Montgomery as a private from a call of the State of Virginia under Captain John Stephens under a cal for three or 6 months tour this Deponent does not know recollect which But he is inclined to think for 6 months tour, Having no General officers we first rendezvoused at the head of Reed creak, and marched and Ranged in a Direction to a fort on Clinch River called the Rye cove, and then we were stationed guarding In the fort a considerable time, we then ranged in a Direction to the Cumberland gap. We ranged to Martins Station in Powels valley we were then met by another company of Ranger's under Captain J. Martin we then Ranged and Marched back to the Rye cove, where we were first stationed where we found the Indians had killed several persons just before our return. Shortly after a Treaty, was about to take place Between the Cherokee Indians & Governor Preston & Col. Shelby, our company of Rangers, was ordered and Marched to the Treaty on long

island on the Houlston River, and we remained there on guard until the Treaty was made, several other companies meeting there. After the Treaty was made, we were all discharged in our company but not in writing by our Captain. & we returned home to the County of Montgomery in the State of Virginia, Having actually served six months in this tour amounting to 12 months in my three tours for which I Respectfully claim compensation as a private under the aforesaid law of Congress. The said Peter Catron knows of no person in this country now living, by whom he can prove his aforesaid Revolutionary services. & the said Peter Catron cannot Read the English Language, am old & infirm was born in the year 1754 in Germany, came to Pennsylvania, with my Father Stuffle Catron in the year 1764 and in the year 1766 removed to Montgomery county State of Virginia and remained there until the year 1804 and then Removed to Wayne county Ky. where I now live and have lived about 29 years * * * * *

NOTES FROM PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY.

(Concluded from xxiv, 416.)

Will of Sampson Trevethan, of the town of Plymouth, Cornwall, gent. dated May 17, 1726, proved Oct. 1, 1729. To be buried in the parish church of Madderne. Legatees: wife Katherine (including £400 due him on a mortgage by James Keigwyn, of Mousehole in said county) and after her death to his two daughters he left in Virginia, Mary and Ann Trevethan. To wife a messuage in Madderne called Shoals House. To William Gwavas Esq. and Gregory Trigwitha, tanner, both of Penzance, all the rest of his estate, in trust to pay his debts, &c, and to pay his daughters Mary and Ann £200 each. All lands &c in Lynhaven parish, Va., to his two daughters.

Will of Ann Trevethan, Jr., of Lynhaven parish, Princess Anne Co., dated Dec. 25, 1735, proved May 5, 1736. Cousins James, Daniel and Elizabeth Tennant, cousin Mary Ann Thouroughgood, loving mother Ann Trevethan, mother and friend Anthony Moseley, executors.

Deposition of Ann Trevethan, aged about 60 years, taken July 5, 1738. She was intimately acquainted with Mr. Jonas Cawson, late of Norfolk County, deceased, and was at the celebration of a marriage between him and a certain Abigail Church. A minister of the Church of England performed the ceremony. They had several children, viz.: Keziah, Christopher, Argal, Ann, Abigail, and Jonas. He died 1726, and his son Keziah died about 1732, and also Christopher Cawson and eldest son and said Jonas made a will.

Deposition of Mrs. Abigail Cawson als Whiddon, aged about 50 years. Taken July 5, 1738. She was married to Jonas Cawson about 29 years ago by Rev. Mr. McMioner, then minister in Norfolk County, that Keziah their first born died in 1732. She had heard the said Jonas Cawson speak of his native country, Old England, saying he was born in Lancaster in England, and he told her that he expected an estate to fall to him from his father and mentioned it in his will.

Deed [partly mutilated], 173-, between Thomas Bolithoe, of Cornwall, heir at law of the deceased John Boliho, late of —[Va, to John Nicholas and Yates his wife in consideration of her dower [1738.]

Will of Francis Thoroughgood, of Princess Anne, dated Feb. 13, 1740, proved April 1, 1741. Wife Amy, eldest son John, nine children (not named.)

Deed, Aug. 21, 1745, between John Thoroughgood, gent., and Anthony Walke, Gent. John Thoroughgood had married Margaret Walke, Oct. 13, 1743, and became entitled to certain property said Anthony Walke gave his daughter.

Deed, Dec. 15, 1745, from Thomas Walke, and Mary Ann his wife, to Adam Thoroughgood, conveying 230 acres of land, being land left by Robert Thoroughgood, the elder, to his son Thomas (father of the said Mary Ann Walke) she being the only child of said Thomas Thoroughgood, from whom she inherits said land.